UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/490,772	01/24/2000	Reinhard Heinrich Hohensee	BLD990043US1 (0511)	7611

62626 7590 12/28/2006	EXAMINER	
DAVID W. LYNCH	PARK, CHAN S	
CHAMBLISS, BAHNER & STOPHEL		
1000 TALLAN BUILDING-T	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
TWO UNION SQUARE		
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37402	2625	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/28/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		09/490,772	HOHENSEE ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit
		CHAN S. PARK	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 September 2006</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-18, 44-52, 54-56, 58-60, 62, 63 and 65-68* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-18, 44-52, 54-56, 58-60, 62, 63 and 65-68* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DOUGLAS Q. TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20061219

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/25/06

has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18, 44-52, 54-56, 58-60, 62, 63

and 65-68 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

The following quotations of 37 CFR § 1.75(d)(1) is the basis of objection:

(d)(1) The claim or claims must conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and
the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that
the meaning of the terms in the claims my be ascertainable by reference to the description. (See § 1.58(a)).

3.   Claims 13, 44 and 67 are objected to under 37 CFR § 1.75 as failing to conform

to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification. The claims recite

"cache of the printer" and "memory of the printer". Referring to the Disclosure, it is

unclear whether the printer having the cache or the memory is disclosed. Note that the

examiner construes the print engine 160 as the claimed printer since there is no clear

indication that control unit 130 is a part of the printer. Thus, the control unit 130 is

construed to be included in the printing system 100 rather than the printer 160. The

examiner respectfully requests the applicant amend the claims to use the terms -- cache

of the printing system -- and -- memory of the printing system -- to conform to the

invention described in the original disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4.   Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention.

Claim 50 recites the limitation "the printer" in line 11. There is insufficient

antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. It is uncertain whether this printer is the

same printer that prints the presentation object. The clarification as to how the printer is

fit into the overall system is not clearly claimed. Moreover, it is not clear whether the

control unit is a part of the print server, the printer, or a third device.

Clarification/explanation from the Disclosure is respectfully requested regardless

amending the claims.

For the examining purpose, the printer is construed as any printer in the network

which can store the identified presentation object.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Anabuki

U.S. Patent No. 6,091,518.

5.   With respect to claim 1, Anabuki teaches a method for enabling re-use of

presentation objects by a printing system (col. 8, lines 15-19 & fig. 9), comprising:

identifying in a print data stream a presentation object not present in the print

data stream according to a globally-unique identifier assigned to the presentation object

(Sb4 ~ Sb6 in fig. 10), the globally-unique identifier identifying the presentation object in

the print data stream for printing within a page by the printing system (col. 14, lines 1-

29), and

capturing, at the printing system, the identified presentation object using the

assigned globally-unique identifier (Sb7 ~ Sb16).

6.   With respect to claim 2, Anabuki teaches a method of claim 1, wherein the

globally-unique identifier assigned to the object allows the object to be securely and

correctly referenced for re-use (col. 9, lines 34-45).

7.   With respect to claim 3, Anabuki teaches a method of claim 1, wherein the

globally-unique identifier assigned to the object is platform-independent (fig. 9)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4-8, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Anabuki as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Herriot

U.S. Patent No. 6,134,583.

8. .   With respect to claim 4, Anabuki teaches the method of identifying the object

using URL, but it does not explicitly teach that the globally-unique identifier is based

upon an ISO administered global naming tree.

Herriot, the same field of endeavor of retrieving data in the network using URL

(col. 9, lines 26-44), teaches that the identifying the object based on the ISO

administered global naming tree.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to implement the ISO global naming tree taught by Herriot into the system of

Anabuki.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide a better

identifying method in searching/retrieving desired object data in the network.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Anabuki with Herriot to obtain

the invention as specified in claim 4.

9.   With respect to claim 5, Herriot teaches the method, wherein the globally-unique

identifier is contained in a syntax structure of a data stream (col. 9, lines 37-44 & col.

10, lines 35-40).

10.   With respect to claim 6, Herriot teaches that the document is made up of mixed

object data (col. 4, lines 46-56 of Herriot). Therefore, the reference teaches the

limitations of the invention as specified in claim 6.

11.   With respect to claim 7, Herriot teaches the assigning a globally unique identifier

further comprises:

requesting, in an ISO administered global naming tree, a first node for an

application that uses the object (ISO in col. 10, lines 54-56);

registering, under the first node, a second node for each license of the

application ("registration authority" in col. 10, lines 56-58); and

assigning a globally-unique identifier for the object (col. 10, lines 32-40 & col. 22,

lines 47-64), the globally-unique identifier including an indication of the object, the first

node and the second node (col. 10, lines 41-58).

12.   With respect to claim 8, Herriot teaches the assigning a globally unique identifier

further comprises generating a globally-unique identifier for an object (col. 10, lines 32-

40 & col. 22, lines 47-64), the generated globally-unique identifier includes an indication

of a first node representing an application that uses the object (ISO in col. 10, lines 54-56), of a second node for each license of the application and of the object ("registration authority" in col. 10, lines 56-58).

13.   With respect to claim 11, both Herriot and Smith do not explicitly teach the indication of object including a checksum value. However, Examiner takes Official Notice that including a checksum in a data representing the object is well known in the art. According to the Hansen dictionary, checksum is commonly used to determine the integrity of data that has been received. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one of ordinary skill in the art to use checksum value described in the dictionary to determine whether the data has been accurately received by the client computer of Herriot.

14.   With respect to claim 12, Herriot teaches that the indication of the object includes a binary counter (col. 13, lines 19-33).

        Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Anabuki and Herriot as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Hoover et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,724,575 (hereinafter Hoover).

15.   With respect to claims 9 and 10, the combination teaches the method of claim 8, but it does not teach explicitly that the indication of the object includes a time stamp wherein the time stamp includes an indication of the date and time.

Hoover, the same field of endeavor of managing the database using object

identifier art, teaches the method of indicating an object using time stamp wherein the

time stamp includes an indication of the date and time (col. 24, line 6 – col. 25, line 7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to include the time stamp in the object identifier of Smith and Herriot.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide information

as to when the object is updated pertaining to a particular object identifier using the time

stamp method.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the three references to obtain

the invention as specified in claims 9 and 10.

Claims 13-18, 44, 67 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Anabuki in view of Tanaka U.S. Patent No. 6,519,048.

16.   With respect to claim 13, Anabuki teaches a method for managing presentation

objects for multiple use, comprising:

downloading to a printing system (300 having a printer in col. 8, lines 15-19 & fig.

9) a presentation object for printing in a page and identified in a print data stream

according to a globally-unique identifier assigned to the presentation object, the

presentation object not present in the print data stream (Sb7 ~ Sb16 in fig. 10 & col. 14,

lines 1-29);

caching the presentation object in a cache of the printing system when the

presentation object is downloaded (Sb10); and

capturing, at the printing system, the identified presentation object using the

previously assigned globally-unique identifier in memory of the printing system (storing

of the downloaded data in Sb7 ~ Sb16 in fig. 10).

Anabuki, however, does not teach that the printing system is a printer.

Tanaka, the same field of endeavor of the network printing art, discloses a printer

having a WWW server for receiving print data stream (fig. 1).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to implement the managing presentation objects system of Anabuki into the

printer of Tanaka.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the print data

stream communication capability at the printer itself.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Anabuki with Tanaka to obtain

the invention as specified in claim 13.

17.   With respect to claim 14, Tanaka discloses that the downloaded image file can

be saved at a hard disk (col. 12, lines 21-40 & col. 13, lines 20-24). Furthermore,

saving the downloaded data in a permanent storage of a printer for later access is well

known in the printing art.

18.   With respect to claim 15, Tanaka teaches the method of deleting previously

captured objects to increase available capture storage area in the memory (col. 12,

lines 21-40 & col. 13, lines 20-24). Also, refer to the previous Office Actions for the

detailed Official Notice.

19.   With respect to claim 16, Tanaka teaches the method of deleting non-active,

least-recently used objects first (col. 11, lines 60-67). Also, refer to the previous Office

Actions for the detailed Official Notice.

20.   With respect to claims 17 and 18, refer to the previous Office Actions for the

detailed Official Notice.

21.   With respect to claim 44, Anabuki discloses a system for managing presentation

object for multiple use, comprising:

        a cache for caching a presentation object for printing in a page and identified in a

print data stream according to a globally-unique identifier assigned to the presentation

object, the presentation object not present in the print data stream (Sb7 ~ Sb16 in fig.

10 & col. 14, lines 1-29); and

        a capture storage for capturing the identified presentation object using the

previously assigned globally-unique identifier (storing of the downloaded data in Sb7 ~

Sb16 & col. 14, lines 1-29).

        Anabuki, however, does not teach that the printing system is a printer.

        Tanaka, the same field of endeavor of the network printing art, discloses a printer

having a WWW server for receiving print data stream (fig. 1).

        At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to implement the managing presentation objects system of Anabuki into the

printer of Tanaka.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to provide the print data stream communication capability at the printer itself.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Anabuki with Tanaka to obtain the invention as specified in claim 44.

22.   With respect to claim 67, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 13, are applicable.

23.   With respect to claim 68, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 15, are applicable.

Claims 45-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Anabuki with Tanaka as applied to claim 44 above, and further in view of Matsuyama.

24.   With respect to claims 45-47, the combination discloses the system of claim 44, but it does not explicitly disclose system comprising a print server, the print server deleting previously captured objects in the printer capture storage.

Matsuyama, the same field of the network printing art, discloses a printer server wherein the print server deletes previously captured objects in the printer capture storage (col. 17, lines 35-39).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to delete the previously captured objects in the printer capture storage of Smith to increase the memory availability for the next incoming print data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the three references to obtain

the invention as specified in claims 45-47.

25.   With respect to claim 48, Matsuyama discloses the system comprising a printer

control unit for marking deleted objects in capture storage as removable (marking the

discard time in col. 17, lines 30-35). Also, read col. 12, lines 35-40 of Tanaka.

26.   With respect to claim 49, Matsuyama discloses the removable object is deleted

when a capture request is received to make storage available to capture a new

resource (col. 17, lines 30-35). Also, read col. 12, lines 35-40 of Tanaka.

        Claims 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Jeyachandran et al. U.S. Patent No. 7,126,717 (hereinafter

Jeyachandran) in view of Tanaka.

27.   With respect to claim 50, Jeyachandran discloses a system for processing

referenced objects (fig. 2) , comprising:

        a print server (server 103) receiving a print data stream identifying for printing a

presentation object not present in the print data stream but identified by a selected

indicia, the print server searching for the identified presentation object for printing in a

page, the selected indicia being a previously assigned globally-unique identifier or

globally-unique identifier and object locator (fig. 107), the print server downloading the

presentation object identified in the print data stream using the globally-unique identifier

(col. 9, lines 3-24 & col. 28, line 65 – col. 29, line 4); and

wherein a control unit captures the presentation object based upon the

presentation object having the selected indicia (col. 9, lines 3-24 & col. 28, line 65 – col.

29, line 4).

Jeyachandran, however, does not explicitly describe a step of storing the object

in a persistent memory of a printer.

Tanaka, the same field of endeavor of the network printer, discloses a method of

receiving/storing an identified print data in a persistent memory of the printer (col. 12,

lines 21-40 & col. 13, lines 20-24). Furthermore, saving the downloaded data in a

permanent storage of a printer for later access is well known in the printing art.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art to save the identified print data in a persistent memory of the printer for a re-use.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Jeyachandran with Tanaka to

obtain the invention as specified in claim 50.

28.   With respect to claims 51, 52, 54, 55, 58 and 59, see fig. 107 of Jeyachandran.

Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the

combination of Jeyachandran and Tanaka as applied to claim 55 above, and further in

view of Matsuyama U.S. Patent No. 6,330,068.

29.   With respect to claim 56, Matsuyama discloses a print system wherein a print

server searches for the resource inline (other print servers in network) when the search

for a resident globally identifier fails (col. 15, lines 39-44 and col. 19, lines 39-46). It

would have been obvious to implement the searching method of Matsuyama into the

system of Jeyachandran. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to access other servers/database in finding the desired objects.

Claims 60, 62, 63, 65 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Jeyachandran and Tanaka as applied to claim 59 above, and further in view of Matsuyama.

30.   With respect to claim 60, arguments analogous to those presented for claim 56, are applicable.

31.   With respect to claim 62, Matsuyama discloses a print system wherein a print server looks for the object by object locator in a resource library (image server 102) when the inline search is unsuccessful (col. 15, lines 39-44 and col. 19, lines 39-46).

32.   With respect to claim 63, Jeyanchandran discloses the print server that determines whether the globally-unique identifier assigned to the object matches the globally unique identifier referenced (fig. 107). It is inherent to check whether the object is present in the database for correct retrieval of the data.

33.   With respect to claim 65, Matsuyama discloses that an indication of an error is provided if the identifier assigned to the object does not match the identifier referenced (image object not found in any of the print server in col. 15, lines 29-44 and col. 19, lines 39-46).

34.   With respect to claim 66, Matsuyama discloses the print server for checking whether the object contain a globally-unique identifier. Note that when the identifier is not contain in the image it assigns one the object at step S1111. Additionally,

Matsuyama discloses a display for displaying system running state (col. 8, lines 33-37).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to notify the user

when the object is not stored within system by analyzing the presence of the identifier.
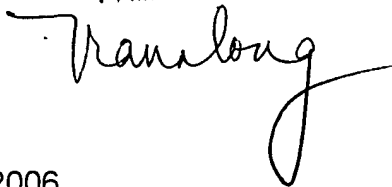
Contact Information

35.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to CHAN S. PARK whose telephone number is (571) 272-

7409. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571) 272-7437. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DOUGLAS Q. TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Chan S. Park
Examiner
Art Unit 2625

csp
December 20, 2006